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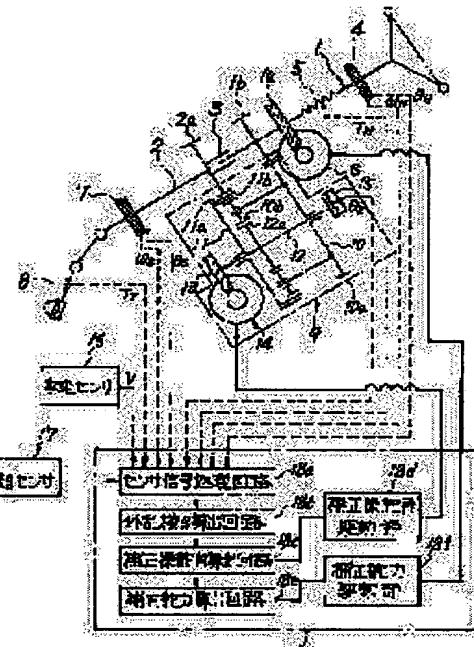
(54) STEERING CONTROL DEVICE FOR VEHICLE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To eliminate compensating steering for disturbance such as lateral wind, etc., during travelling in straight forward direction by predicting a change in vehicle behavior due to disturbance which can be calculated from a lateral acceleration acting on a vehicle and a lateral component of inertia force and calculating a compensated steering angle necessary to cancel its change.

CONSTITUTION: In a disturbance lateral g controller 18 into which the output signals from various sensors for detecting the operating conditions of a vehicle during the travelling are input, a lateral g caused by disturbance is calculated 18b from a tire steering angle, a lateral acceleration, a lateral direction component of an inertia force acting on a vehicle body. Also a compensation steering angle required to predict a change in vehicle behavior based on a lateral g due to this disturbance and to cancel the change is calculated 18c. Based on the calculated results, an electric motor of a transmissibility variable control device 9 is driven to cancel a variation in vehicle behavior due to disturbance.

In addition, a compensation amount of steering assist force required to cancel a steering reaction caused when the electric motor 14 is rotated is calculated 18e. Based on the calculated results, an electric motor for steering 6 is driven.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] For the steering system from a steering wheel to a steering gearbox In the car equipped with the transmissibility adjustable control unit which controlled transmissibility in adjustable by consisting of an electric motor made to rotate one gearing in two or more gearings, such as an epicyclic gear drive, and these two or more gearings, and rotating this electric motor The disturbance horizontal g calculation circuit which asks for the lateral acceleration by disturbance by the operation from the lateral acceleration computed from a tire steering angle and the vehicle speed, and the longitudinal direction component of an inertia force which acts on a car body, The disturbance horizontal g controller which consists of an amendment steering angle calculation circuit which searches for an amendment steering angle required to predict change of the car behavior based on the lateral acceleration by the disturbance which this disturbance horizontal g calculation circuit computed, and negate the change by the operation is formed. Steering control equipment for cars with which the amendment steering angle calculation circuit of this disturbance horizontal g controller is characterized by rotating the electric motor of a transmissibility adjustable control unit based on the amendment steering angle searched for by the operation, and negating change of the car behavior based on the lateral acceleration by disturbance.

[Claim 2] In what prepared the power power steering system which gives the steering auxiliary force to a car according to claim 1 The amendment **** calculation circuit which calculates the amount of amendments of the steering auxiliary force required to negate the steering reaction force generated when the above-mentioned amendment steering angle calculation circuit rotates the electric motor of a transmissibility adjustable control unit based on the amendment steering angle searched for by the operation by the operation is prepared to the above-mentioned disturbance horizontal g controller. Steering control equipment for cars with which the amendment **** calculation circuit of this disturbance horizontal g controller is characterized by negating the steering reaction force which a power power steering system is operated based on the amount of amendments of the steering auxiliary force searched for by the operation, and is generated according to the above-mentioned amendment steering angle.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the steering control equipment for automobiles.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] What adopted the equipment which makes a steering gear ratio adjustable as a power steering system of an automobile according to a steering angle is already put in practical use variously conventionally, and the steering gear ratio adjustable power steering system of a vehicle speed induction mold is also exhibited in JP,61-92964,A etc.

[0003] moreover, they are a cross wind, a ramp, and ** -- even if a driver does not steer the disturbance by road surface configurations, such as ****, at the time of a carrier beam, it is known widely that improvement in stability of a car can be aimed at by performing active steering for a tire by the external input (for example, refer to before [a Society of Automotive Engineers of Japan scientific lecture meeting] ** collection 901 1990-5 N No. 0.901038).

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the steering device of the conventional front-wheel direct coupled type, the steering torque to which the reaction force by active steering is transmitted to a steering wheel, and differs from the volition of a driver occurs, and it has the technical problem that sense of incongruity will be given to a driver. Then, by using a transmissibility adjustable control device and the power power steering system which gives the steering auxiliary force in this invention, while performing active steering, preventing change of the car-body behavior by disturbance, such as a cross wind, and releasing an operator from the burden of correction steering, it aims at providing the equipment which lost the effect of the steering reaction force to the steering wheel expressed with torque, rudder angle change, etc.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention for the steering system from a steering wheel to a steering gearbox In the car equipped with the transmissibility adjustable control unit which controlled transmissibility in adjustable by consisting of an electric motor made to rotate one gearing in two or more gearings, such as an epicyclic gear drive, and these two or more gearings, and rotating this electric motor The disturbance horizontal g calculation circuit which asks for the lateral acceleration by disturbance by the operation from the lateral acceleration computed from a tire steering angle and the vehicle speed, and the longitudinal direction component of an inertia force which acts on a car body, The disturbance horizontal g controller which consists of an amendment steering angle calculation circuit which searches for an amendment steering angle required to predict change of the car behavior based on the lateral acceleration by the disturbance which this disturbance horizontal g calculation circuit computed, and negate the change by the operation is formed. The amendment steering angle calculation circuit of this disturbance horizontal g controller is characterized [1st] by rotating the electric motor of a transmissibility adjustable control unit based on the amendment steering angle searched for by the operation, and negating change of the car behavior based on the lateral acceleration

by disturbance. In what prepared the power power steering system which gives the steering auxiliary force to the above-mentioned car. The amendment **** calculation circuit which calculates the amount of amendments of the steering auxiliary force required to negate the steering reaction force generated when the above-mentioned amendment steering angle calculation circuit rotates the electric motor of a transmissibility adjustable control unit based on the amendment steering angle searched for by the operation by the operation is prepared to the above-mentioned disturbance horizontal g controller. The amendment **** calculation circuit of this disturbance horizontal g controller is characterized [2nd] by negating the steering reaction force which a power power steering system is operated based on the amount of amendments of the steering auxiliary force searched for by the operation, and is generated according to the above-mentioned amendment steering angle.

[0006]

[Function] While carrying out automatic steering and aiming at improvement in transit safety by the above so that change of the car behavior accompanying it may be canceled to disturbance, such as a cross wind and a road surface condition (a wander ring and nibbling), it can prevent giving an operator the feeling of the different sum at the time of steering by negating the steering reaction force accompanying this automatic steering.

[0007]

[Example] Drawing 1 is the general drawing showing the example of this invention, and input shafts, such as a steering shaft by which, as for 1, the end was combined with the steering handle, and 2 are the power shafts by which the end was combined with the pinion shaft of a rack-and-pinion type gearbox. Between this input shaft 1 and power shafts 2 -- a predetermined include angle (for example, 30 degrees), while the engagement section 3 for stoppers to fix is formed, when it rotates in revolution relatively. In the above-mentioned input shaft 1, it is steering angle θ_H . And steering angular-velocity ω_H . The steering angle sensor 4 to detect, Steering torque T_H . It is prepared in the downstream from the steering torque sensor 5 to detect and this steering torque sensor 5, and is the steering torque T_H . Gearing 1a for PAWASU tearing which gears to the electric motor 6 of the electromotive PAWASU tearing equipment which performs the PAWAA cyst which responded, Gearing 1b which gears with input-side gearing 9a prepared in the periphery of the epicyclic gear carrier 9 which constitutes the below-mentioned transmissibility adjustable control unit 9 is prepared. In the above-mentioned power shaft 2, it is real tire side steering angle θ_S . Steering angle rate ω_S . The steering angle sensor 7 to detect, Actual load torque T_T . Gearing 2a which gears with the **** torque sensor 8 to detect and output side gearing 11a prepared in the periphery of the output side flywheel starter gear 11 which constitute the transmissibility adjustable control unit 9 is prepared.

[0008] 9 is a transmissibility adjustable control unit. This transmissibility adjustable control unit 9 The epicyclic gear carrier 10 equipped with input-side gearing 10a which gears with gearing 1b prepared in the above-mentioned input shaft 1, The output side flywheel starter gear 11 equipped with internal-gear 11b which gears with epicyclic gear 10b supported by output side gearing 11a which gears with gearing 2a prepared in the above-mentioned power shaft 2, and the above-mentioned epicyclic gear carrier 10 rotatable, While having external-gear 12a which gears with epicyclic gear 10b supported by the above-mentioned epicyclic gear carrier 10 rotatable, sun gears 12 by which gear association was carried out are consisted of through the reversible revolution gear device 13 by the electric motor 14 for transmissibility adjustable control. 15 is angle-of-rotation θ_E of the sun gear 12 of the transmissibility adjustable control unit 9. It is the angle-of-rotation sensor to detect.

[0009] Since the car equipped with above transmissibility adjustable control unit and electromotive PAWASU tearing equipment is well-known, the detail of the control mode is omitted.

[0010] In the car equipped with the above transmissibility adjustable control units and electromotive PAWASU tearing equipment this invention While performing active steering and preventing change of the car-body behavior by disturbance, such as a cross wind Sensor digital-disposal-circuit 18a which digitizes the sensor signal from each sensor of steering angle sensor 4 grade for the disturbance horizontal g controller 18 which lost the effect of the steering handle of the above-mentioned active steering, Disturbance horizontal g calculation circuit 18b which asks for the lateral acceleration by

disturbance by the operation from the lateral acceleration computed from a tire steering angle and the vehicle speed, and the longitudinal direction component of an inertia force which acts on a car body, Amendment steering angle calculation circuit 18c which asks for an amendment rudder angle required to predict change of the car behavior based on the lateral acceleration by the disturbance which this disturbance horizontal g calculation circuit 18b computed, and negate the change by the operation, 18d of amendment steering angle actuators which drive the electric motor 14 of the transmissibility adjustable control unit 9 based on the amendment steering angle which this amendment steering angle calculation circuit 18c computed, and negate change of the car behavior based on the lateral acceleration by disturbance, Amendment **** calculation circuit 18e which calculates the amount of amendments of the steering auxiliary force required to negate the steering reaction force generated when rotating the electric motor 14 of the transfer adjustable control unit 9 based on the amendment steering angle which the above-mentioned amendment steering angle calculation circuit 18c computed by the operation, It constitutes from 18f of amendment **** actuators which negate the steering reaction force which drives the electric motor 6 of electric PAWASU tearing equipment based on the amount of amendments of the steering auxiliary force which this amendment **** calculation circuit 18e computed, and is generated according to an amendment steering angle.

[0011] Drawing 2 is the block diagram showing an example of the mode of disturbance horizontal g calculation circuit 18b, amendment steering angle calculation circuit 18c, and 18d of amendment steering angle actuators of operation.

[0012] Namely, steering angle thetaS of the power shaft 2 which the steering angle sensor 7 detected It asks for the generating width g on count by the operation from the real tire side rudder angle delta obtained by doing a division by steering gear ratio N, and the vehicle speed V which the speed sensor 16 detected and the car item registered beforehand. Next, it asks for the lateral acceleration (the disturbance width g is called below) judged to have generated according to disturbance as subtracted the generating width g on the above-mentioned count from this side g of the horizontal g sensor 17 which generates the output which is equivalent to a car body at lateral acceleration (Width g is called below) from the longitudinal direction component of an inertia force which acts on a mounting eclipse car body and shown in a degree type.

[0013]

[Equation 1]

$$\Delta \ddot{Y} = \ddot{Y}_R - \left(\frac{1}{9.8} \frac{V^2}{1+AV^2} \frac{\delta}{\ell} \right)$$

但し. $\Delta \ddot{Y}$: 外乱横g

\ddot{Y}_R : 横gセンサ(17)から検出された横g

A : スタビリティ 7777 [s²/m²]

V : 車速 [m/s]

ℓ : ハイールベース [m]

δ : 実タイヤ側[舵角]

[0014] Tire amendment rudder angle **delta required in order to negate the above-mentioned disturbance width g is expressed with a degree type.

[0015]

[Equation 2]

$$\Delta \delta = - \frac{9.8 \cdot \Delta \ddot{Y} (1 + AV^2) \ell}{V^2}$$

[0016] When a steering wheel side is fixed, in order to give tire amendment rudder angle $**\Delta$, the revolution target angle of the sun gear 12 driven with the electric motor 14 of the transmissibility adjustable control unit 9 is given in a degree type.

[0017]

[Equation 3]

$$\bar{\theta}_E = \frac{\Delta \delta \times N}{\left(\frac{Z_A}{Z_C}\right)\left(\frac{Z_J}{Z_P}\right)}$$

但し. $\bar{\theta}_E$: 回転目標角

N : ステアリングギヤ比

Z_A : 太陽歯車12の外歯車12aの歯数

Z_C : 出力側リングギヤ11の内歯車11bの歯数

Z_J : 出力側リングギヤ11の外歯車11aの歯数

Z_P : 出力ギヤフトスの歯車2aの歯数

[0018] Next, angle-of-rotation θ_E of the sun gear 12 which the angle-of-rotation sensor 15 detected so that the above-mentioned sun gear 12 might reach the above-mentioned revolution target angle. According to a difference, actuation control by the electric motor 14 of the transmissibility adjustable control unit 9 is performed.

[0019] If the electric motor 14 of the transmissibility adjustable control unit 9 is rotated at this time, since that reaction force will get across not only to a tire side but to a steering wheel side. When the change in the steering torque by the above-mentioned reaction force gives an operator sense of incongruity or does not hold the steering wheel at all in case of as it is. Since the load by the side of a tire is large, it not only separates from the aim of a system, but a tire side serves as completely different actuation from amendment of the tire rudder angle that only a steering wheel side will rotate according to reaction force without completely being steered, and the sense of incongruity to an operator generates it.

[0020] So, in this invention, based on the amount of amendments of the steering auxiliary force which amendment $****$ calculation circuit 18e computed so that the steering torque by the side of a steering wheel might be maintained at the value according to a steering wheel rudder angle, the electric motor 6 of electromotive PAWASU tearing equipment is operated, and it is made to perform torque amendment.

[0021] Drawing 3 is the block diagram showing an example of the mode of amendment $****$ calculation circuit 18e of operation.

[0022] It is steering angle θ_S which the steering torque TH to which the steering torque sensor 5 detected Block A, and the steering angle sensor 7 detected in drawing 3. And since it is the part which shows the mode of usual electromotive PAWASU tearing equipment of operation which performs control of the assistant direction according to the vehicle speed by the electric motor 6, and the return direction based on the vehicle speed V which the speed sensor 16 detected, detailed explanation is omitted.

[0023] steering angle θ_H by the side of the steering wheel which the steering angle sensor 4 detected in B1 first in the block B which shows the mode of amendment $****$ calculation circuit 18e of drawing 3 of operation Real tire side steering angle θ_S which the steering angle sensor 7 detected a radical [function / as shows the steering torque equivalent to deflection to drawing 4 (A) / rudder-angle difference amendment torque] -- amendment steering torque $**TH ****$ -- it determines.

[0024] next, steering angular-velocity [by the side of the steering wheel which the steering angle sensor 4 detected in B-2] omega H a radical [function / as shows the steering torque equivalent to a ratio with real tire side steering angle rate omegaS which the steering angle sensor 7 detected to drawing 4 (B) / rudder angle velocity ratio amendment torque] -- amendment steering torque **TH ***** -- it determines.

[0025] Next, the rudder angle difference amendment for which carried out the multiplication of the vehicle speed correction function which serves as smallness gradually, and it asked in the above B1 and B-2, and rudder angle velocity ratio amendment torque value are decreased as the continuous line or dotted line of drawing 4 (C) shows in B3 and B4 and the vehicle speed V serves as size, and it is made to correspond to change of the tire side **** torque by the vehicle speed.

[0026] In next, B5 The vehicle speed V measured beforehand, real tire side steering angle thetaS, and actual load torque TT It is assumed on a radical that tire loaded condition is proportional to road surface coefficient of friction. The vehicle speed V1 as shown in drawing 4 (D) And V2 It considers as a parameter and is real tire side steering angle thetaS. Actual load torque TT over the standard-load torque TTB responded and decided The multiplication of the K micro of the tire load correction functions corresponding to the road surface defined by the ratio is carried out. The rudder angle difference amendment for which it asked in the above B1 and B-2, and rudder angle velocity ratio amendment torque value are decreased, and it is made to correspond to change of road surface coefficient of friction.

[0027] The value adding the rudder angle difference amendment torque value and rudder angle velocity ratio amendment torque value which were amended using the vehicle speed correction function and the tire load correction function corresponding to a road surface, respectively as mentioned above is further added to the value asked at the above-mentioned A blocks. By driving the electric motor 6 of electromotive PAWASU tearing equipment, the effect of the steering reaction force by the side of the steering wheel generated when amending the steering auxiliary force by this electric motor 6 and rotating the electric motor 14 of a transmissibility adjustable control unit can be lost.

[0028] In addition, it cannot be overemphasized that it may be made to rotate an epicyclic gear carrier although the example which rotates the sun gear 12 of the transmissibility adjustable control unit 9 with an electric motor 14 in the above-mentioned example was shown, and a differential gear mechanism can be used instead of an epicyclic gear drive.

[0029] Moreover, although the example using electromotive PAWASU tearing equipment as a power power steering system was described, of course, things of arbitration, such as what combined the electric motor with the oil pressure controller or the oil pressure controller, may be used.

[0030]

[Effect of the Invention] In the car which equipped the steering system from a steering wheel to a steering gearbox with the transmissibility adjustable control unit as mentioned above according to this invention An amendment steering angle required to predict change of the car behavior based on the lateral acceleration by the disturbance searched for by the operation from the lateral acceleration computed from a tire steering angle and the vehicle speed and the longitudinal direction component of an inertia force which acts on a car body, and negate the change is searched for by the operation. While making unnecessary correction steering to disturbance, such as a cross wind at the time of rectilinear-propagation transit, by rotating the electric motor of a transmissibility adjustable control unit based on this amendment steering angle, and having negated change of the car behavior based on the lateral acceleration by disturbance The amount of amendments of the steering auxiliary force required to negate the steering reaction force generated when rotating the electric motor of a transmissibility adjustable control unit based on the above-mentioned amendment steering angle is calculated by the operation. By having negated the steering reaction force which a power power steering system is operated based on the amount of amendments of this steering auxiliary force, and is generated according to the above-mentioned amendment steering angle Generating of the steering reaction force by the side of a steering handle can be prevented, comfortable transit can be performed by insurance, and a thing with an easy configuration and effectiveness great conjointly practically may be brought about.

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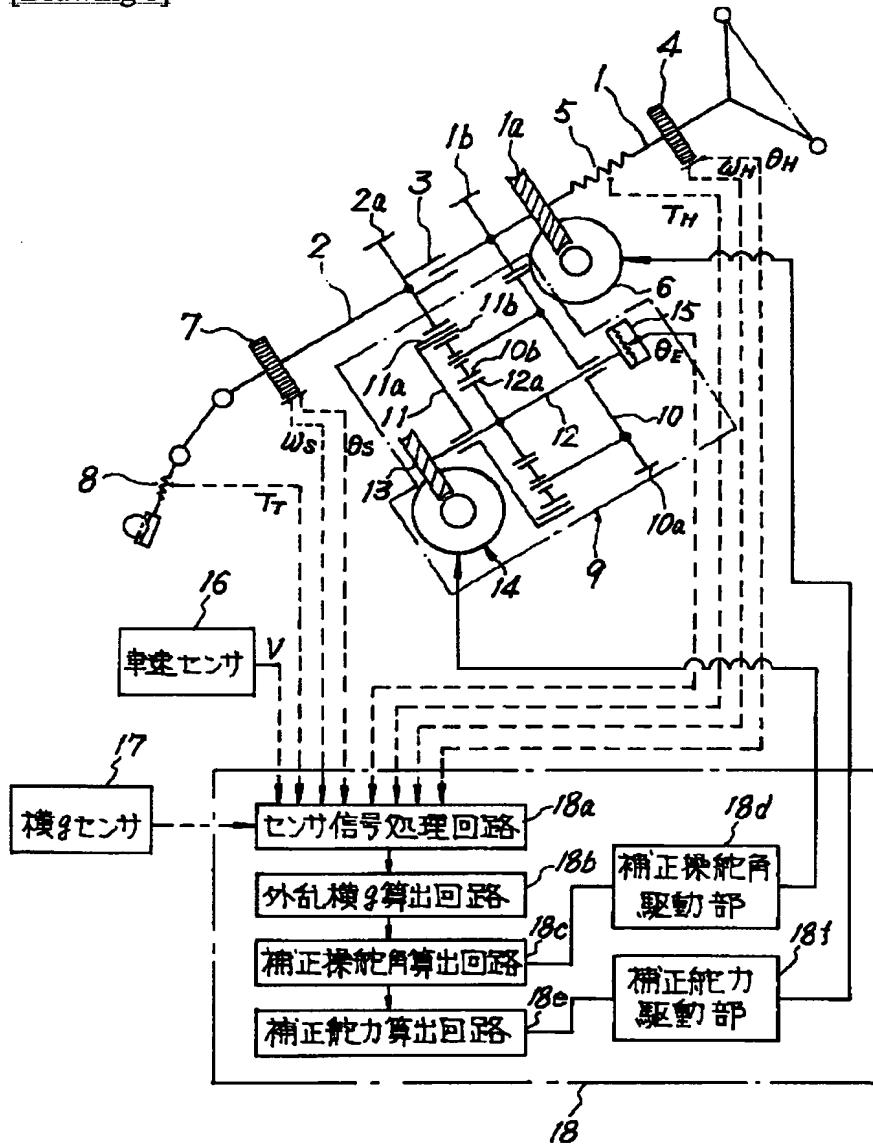
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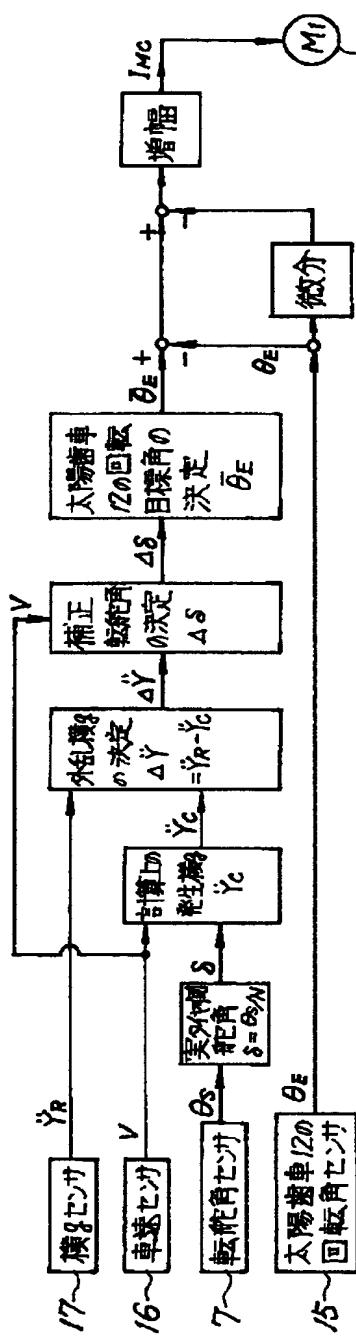
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DRAWINGS

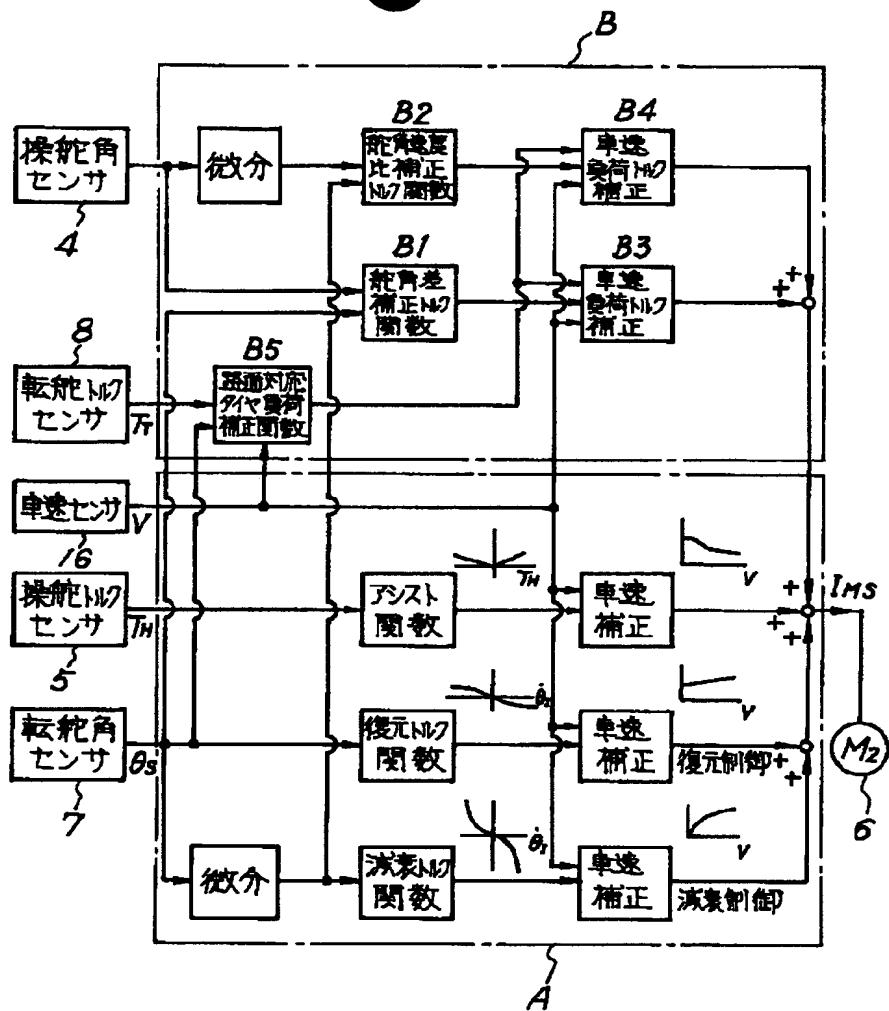
[Drawing 1]



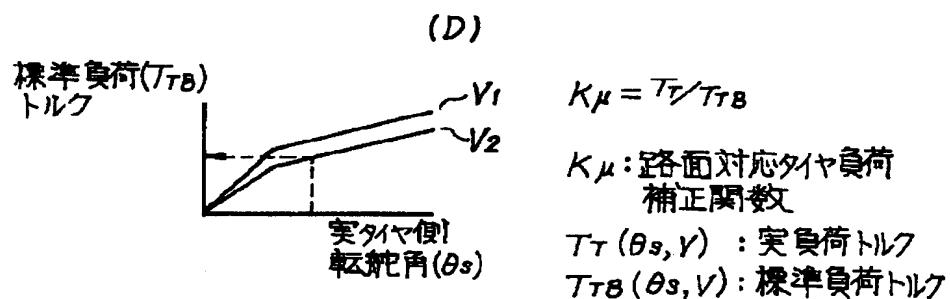
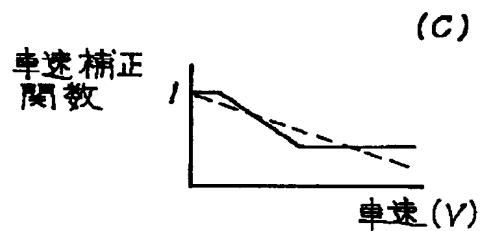
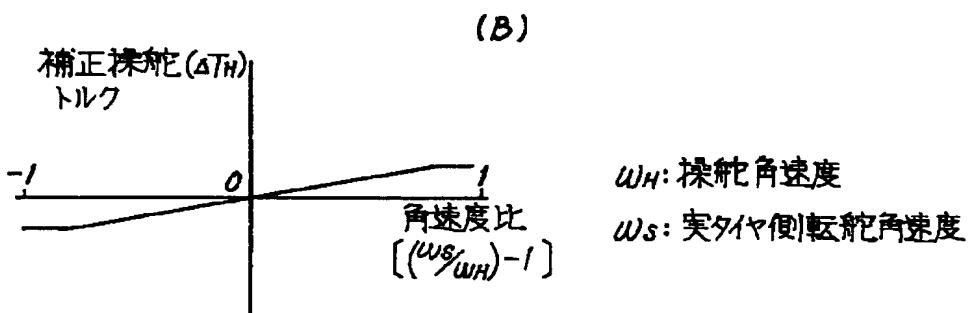
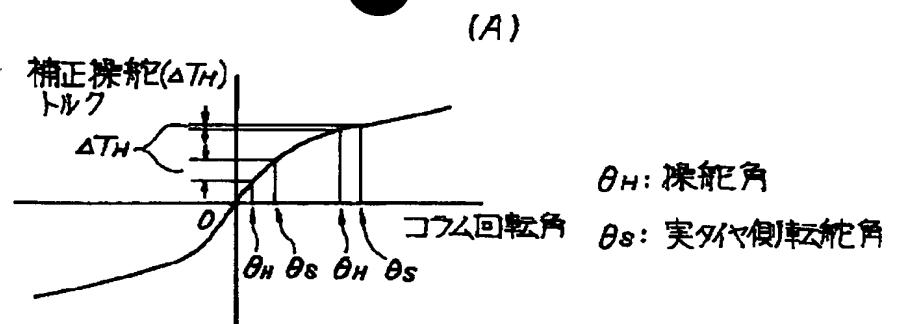
[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]



[Translation done.]

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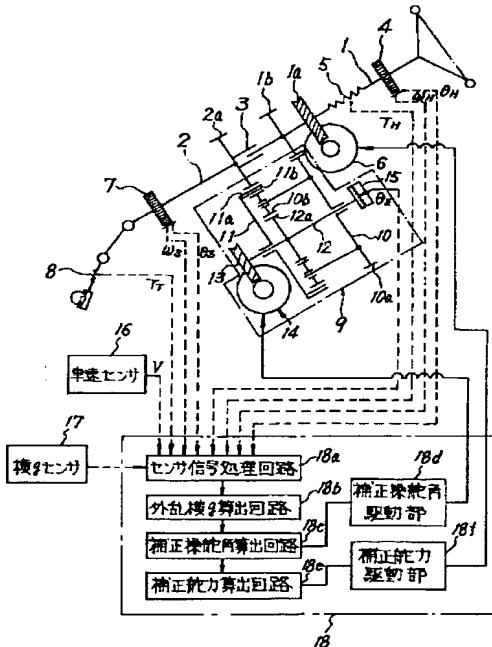
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(54)【発明の名称】 車両用ステアリング制御装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】横風等の外乱による車両挙動の変化を打ち消す
よう自動操舵を行うと共に、該自動操舵に伴う操舵反力を
をなくす。

【構成】操舵補助力を与える電動モータ6と伝達率可変
制御装置9を備えた車両において、外乱横gコントローラ18を、
タイヤ転舵角および車速から算出した横gと
車体に作用する慣性力の横方向成分とから外乱横gを算
出する外乱横g算出回路18.bと、該外乱横gに基づく
車体挙動の変化を予測しその変化を打ち消すのに必要な
補正操舵角を算出する補正操舵角算出回路18.cと、該
補正操舵角に基づき伝達率可変制御装置9の電動モータ
14を回転させたとき発生する操舵反力を打ち消すに必要
な操舵補助力の補正量を算出する補正舵力算出回路18.e
とから構成し、上記補正操舵角に基づき電動モータ
14を回転すると共に、上記操舵補助力の補正量に基
づき操舵補助力を与える電動モータ6を回転させる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】ステアリングホイールからステアリングギヤボックスに至る操舵系統に、遊星歯車装置等の複数の歯車と該複数の歯車のうちの1つの歯車を回転させる電動モータとからなり、該電動モータを回転させることにより伝達率を可変的に制御するようにした伝達率可変制御装置を備えた車両において、タイヤ転舵角および車速から算出した横加速度と車体に作用する慣性力の横方向成分とから外乱による横加速度を演算にて求める外乱横g算出回路と、該外乱横g算出回路が算出した外乱による横加速度に基づく車両挙動の変化を予測しその変化を打ち消すのに必要な補正操舵角を演算にて求める補正操舵角算出回路とからなる外乱横gコントローラを設け、該外乱横gコントローラの補正操舵角算出回路が演算にて求めた補正操舵角に基づき伝達率可変制御装置の電動モータを回転させ外乱による横加速度に基づく車両挙動の変化を打ち消すようにしたことを特徴とする車両用ステアリング制御装置。

【請求項2】請求項1に記載の車両に操舵補助力を与える動力操舵装置を設けたものにおいて、上記補正操舵角算出回路が演算にて求めた補正操舵角に基づき伝達率可変制御装置の電動モータを回転させたときに発生する操舵反力を打ち消すのに必要な操舵補助力の補正量を演算にて求める補正舵力算出回路を上記外乱横gコントローラに設け、該外乱横gコントローラの補正舵力算出回路が演算にて求めた操舵補助力の補正量に基づき動力操舵装置を作動させ上記補正操舵角に応じて発生する操舵反力を打ち消すようにしたことを特徴とする車両用ステアリング制御装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は自動車用ステアリング制御装置に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】自動車の操舵装置として、操舵角に応じてステアリングギヤ比を可変とする装置を採用したもののは既に従来より種々実用化されており、又車速感応型のステアリングギヤ比可変操舵装置も、例えば特開昭61-92964号公報等にて公開されている。

【0003】又横風や傾斜路、わだち路等の路面形状による外乱を受けたときドライバが操舵しなくてもタイヤを外部入力によりアクティブ操舵を行うことで車両の安定性向上が図れることは広く知られている（例えば自動車技術会学術講演会前刷集901 1990-5 N0.901038号参照）。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】従来の前輪直結式のステアリング機構ではアクティブ操舵による反力がステアリングホイールを伝ってドライバの意志とは異なる操舵トルクが発生しドライバに違和感を与えるという

課題を有している。そこで本発明では伝達率可変制御装置と操舵補助力を与える動力操舵装置とを用いることにより、アクティブ操舵を行って横風等の外乱による車体挙動の変化を防止し修正操舵の負担から運転者を解放すると共にトルク、舵角変化等にて表わされるステアリングホイールへの操舵反力の影響をなくすようにした装置を提供することを目的とするものである。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、ステアリングホイールからステアリングギヤボックスに至る操舵系統に、遊星歯車装置等の複数の歯車と該複数の歯車のうちの1つの歯車を回転させる電動モータとからなり、該電動モータを回転させることにより伝達率を可変的に制御するようにした伝達率可変制御装置を備えた車両において、タイヤ転舵角および車速から算出した横加速度と車体に作用する慣性力の横方向成分とから外乱による横加速度を演算にて求める外乱横g算出回路と、該外乱横g算出回路が算出した外乱による横加速度に基づく車両挙動の変化を予測しその変化を打ち消すのに必要な補正操舵角を演算にて求める補正操舵角算出回路とからなる外乱横gコントローラを設け、該外乱横gコントローラの補正操舵角算出回路が演算にて求めた補正操舵角に基づき伝達率可変制御装置の電動モータを回転させ外乱による横加速度に基づく車両挙動の変化を打ち消すようにしたことを特徴とする車両用ステアリング制御装置。

【0006】

【作用】上記により、横風や路面状態（ワンダリングやニブリング）等の外乱に対してそれに伴なう車両挙動の変化をキャンセルするよう自動操舵して走行安全性の向上をはかると共に、該自動操舵に伴なう操舵反力を打ち消すことにより運転者に操舵時の異和感を与えるのを防ぐことができる。

【0007】

【実施例】図1は本発明の実施例を示す全体図で、1は一端がステアリングハンドルに結合されたステアリングシャフト等の入力シャフト、2は一端がラックピニオン式ギヤボックスのピニオン軸に結合された出力シャフトで、該入力シャフト1と出力シャフト2との間には所定角度（例えば30°）相対的に回転的に回転したとき拘束するストッパ用係合部3が設けられると共に、上記入

力シャフト1には操舵角 θ_H および操舵角速度 ω_H を検出する操舵角センサ4と、操舵トルク T_H を検出する操舵トルクセンサ5と、該操舵トルクセンサ5より下流側に設けられ操舵トルク T_H に応じたパワーアシストを行う電動式パワステアリング装置の電動モータ6に噛み合うパワステアリング用歯車1aと、後述の伝達率可変制御装置9を構成する遊星歯車キャリヤ9の外周に設けられた入力側歯車9aと噛み合う歯車1bとが設けられ、上記出力シャフト2には実タイヤ側転舵角 θ_S と転舵角速度 ω_S を検出する転舵角センサ7と、実負荷トルク T_T を検出する転舵トルクセンサ8と、伝達率可変制御装置9を構成する出力側リングギヤ11の外周に設けられた出力側歯車11aと噛み合う歯車2aとが設けられている。

【0008】9は伝達率可変制御装置で、該伝達率可変制御装置9は、上記入力シャフト1に設けられた歯車1bと噛み合う入力側歯車10aを備えた遊星歯車キャリヤ10と、上記出力シャフト2に設けられた歯車2aと噛み合う出力側歯車11aおよび上記遊星歯車キャリヤ10に回動可能に支持された遊星歯車10bと噛み合う内歯車11bを備えた出力側リングギヤ11と、上記遊星歯車キャリヤ10に回動可能に支持された遊星歯車10bと噛み合う外歯車12aを備えると共に可逆回転ギヤ機構13を介して伝達率可変制御用の電動モータ14にギヤ結合された太陽歯車12とから構成されている。15は伝達率可変制御装置9の太陽歯車12の回転角 θ_E を検出する回転角センサである。

【0009】上記の伝達率可変制御装置および電動式パワステアリング装置を備えた車両は公知のものなのでその制御態様の詳細は省略する。

【0010】上記のような伝達率可変制御装置および電動式パワステアリング装置を備えた車両において、本発明は、アクティブ操舵を行い横風等の外乱による車体挙動の変化を防止すると共に、上記アクティブ操舵のステアリングハンドルの影響をなくすようにした外乱横 g コ*

$$\Delta \ddot{Y} = \ddot{Y}_R - \left(\frac{1}{9.8} \frac{V^2}{1+AV^2} \frac{\delta}{\ell} \right)$$

但し、 $\Delta \ddot{Y}$ ：外乱横 g

\ddot{Y}_R ：横 g センサ(17)が検出した横 g

A ：スタビリティ フラクタ [s^2/m^2]

V ：車速 [m/s]

ℓ ：ホイールベース [m]

δ ：実タイヤ側舵角

【0014】上記外乱横 g を打ち消すために必要なタイヤ補正舵角 $\Delta \delta$ は次式にて表わされる。

*ントローラ18を、操舵角センサ4等の各センサからのセンサ信号をデジタル化するセンサ信号処理回路18aと、タイヤ転舵角および車速から算出した横加速度と車体に作用する慣性力の横方向成分とから外乱による横加速度を演算にて求める外乱横 g 算出回路18bと、該外乱横 g 算出回路18bが算出した外乱による横加速度に基づく車両挙動の変化を予測しその変化を打ち消すのに必要な補正舵角を演算にて求める補正操舵角算出回路18cと、該補正操舵角算出回路18cが算出した補正操舵角に基づき伝達率可変制御装置9の電動モータ14を駆動し外乱による横加速度に基づく車両挙動の変化を打ち消す補正操舵角駆動部18dと、上記補正操舵角算出回路18cが算出した補正操舵角に基づき伝達可変制御装置9の電動モータ14を回転させたときに発生する操舵反力を打ち消すのに必要な操舵補助力の補正量を演算にて求める補正舵力算出回路18eと、該補正舵力算出回路18eが算出した操舵補助力の補正量に基づき電動パワステアリング装置の電動モータ6を駆動し補正操舵角に応じて発生する操舵反力を打ち消す補正舵力駆動部18fとから構成したものである。

【0011】図2は外乱横 g 算出回路18b、補正操舵角算出回路18c、補正操舵角駆動部18dの動作態様の一例を示すブロック図である。

【0012】即ち転舵角センサ7が検出した出力シャフト2の転舵角 θ_S をステアリングギヤ比 N で除算して得られた実タイヤ側舵角 δ と車速センサ16が検出した車速 V と予め登録されている車両諸元とから計算上の発生横 g を演算にて求める。次に車体に取付けられ車体に作用する慣性力の横方向成分から横加速度（以下横 g と称す）に相当する出力を発生する横 g センサ17の該横 g から上記計算上の発生横 g を減算して次式に示すような外乱により発生したと判断される横加速度（以下外乱横 g と称す）を求める。

【0013】

【数1】

30

【0015】

50 【数2】

$$\Delta \delta = - \frac{9.8 \cdot \Delta Y (1 + AD^2) \ell}{D^2}$$

5

【0016】ステアリングホイール側を固定したときに
タイヤ補正舵角 $\Delta \delta$ を与えるために伝達率可変制御装置*

$$\bar{\theta}_E = \frac{\Delta \delta \times N}{\left(\frac{Z_A}{Z_C}\right)\left(\frac{Z_J}{Z_P}\right)}$$

6

* 9の電動モータ14にて駆動される太陽歯車12の回転目標角は次式にて与えられる。

【0017】

【数3】

但し、 $\bar{\theta}_E$: 回転目標角

N : ステアリングギヤ比

Z_A : 太陽歯車12の外歯車12aの歯数

Z_C : 出力側リングギヤ11の内歯車11bの歯数

Z_J : 出力側リングギヤ11の外歯車11aの歯数

Z_P : 出力シャフトスビ歯車スビの歯数

【0018】次に上記太陽歯車12が上記回転目標角に達するよう回転角センサ15が検出した太陽歯車12の回転角 θ_E との差に応じて伝達率可変制御装置9の電動モータ14による駆動制御を行う。

【0019】このとき伝達率可変制御装置9の電動モータ14を回転させると、その反力はタイヤ側だけでなくステアリングホイール側にも伝わるので、このままだと上記反力による操舵トルクの増減が運転者に違和感を与えたる、或はステアリングホイールを全く保持していないときは、タイヤ側の負荷が大きいためタイヤ側は全く操舵されないでステアリングホイール側だけが反力により回転してしまうといったタイヤ舵角の補正とは全く異なった動作となり、システムの狙いから離れてしまうだけでなく運転者への違和感が発生する。

【0020】そこで本発明では、ステアリングホイール側の操舵トルクをステアリングホイール舵角に応じた値に保つよう補正舵力算出回路18eが算出した操舵補助力の補正量に基づき電動式パワステアリング装置の電動モータ6を作動させトルク補正を行うようにしたものである。

【0021】図3は補正舵力算出回路18eの動作態様の一例を示すプロック図である。

【0022】図3においてブロックAは操舵トルクセンサ5が検出した操舵トルク T_H 、転舵角センサ7が検出した転舵角 θ_S および車速センサ16が検出した車速Vに基づき電動モータ6による車速に応じたアシスト方向および戻し方向の制御を行う通常の電動式パワステアリング装置の動作態様を示す部分なので詳細な説明は省略する。

【0023】図3の補正舵力算出回路18eの動作態様を示すブロックBにおいて、先ずB1にて操舵角センサ

20 4が検出したステアリングホイール側の操舵角 θ_H と、転舵角センサ7が検出した実タイヤ側転舵角 θ_S との偏差に相当する操舵トルクを図4(A)に示すような舵角差補正トルク関数を基に補正操舵トルク ΔT_H として決定する。

【0024】次にB2にて操舵角センサ4が検出したステアリングホイール側の操舵角速度 ω_H と転舵角センサ7が検出した実タイヤ側転舵角速度 ω_S との比に相当する操舵トルクを図4(B)に示すような舵角速度比補正トルク関数を基に補正操舵トルク ΔT_H として決定する。

【0025】次にB3およびB4にて図4(C)の実線或は点線にて示すように車速Vが大となるにつれて次第に小となる車速補正関数を乗算して上記B1およびB2にて求めた舵角差補正および舵角速度比補正トルク値を減少させ、車速によるタイヤ側転舵トルクの変化に対応させる。

【0026】次にB5にて、前もって計測した車速V、実タイヤ側転舵角 θ_S 、実負荷トルク T_T を基にタイヤ負荷状態が路面摩擦係数に比例すると想定して図4

40 (D)に示すような車速 V_1 および V_2 をパラメータとし実タイヤ側転舵角 θ_S に応じて決まる標準負荷トルク T_{TB} に対する実負荷トルク T_T の比で定義される路面対応タイヤ負荷補正関数 K_{μ} を乗算して上記B1およびB2にて求めた舵角差補正および舵角速度比補正トルク値を減少させ、路面摩擦係数の変化に対応させる。

【0027】上記のようにそれぞれ車速補正関数および路面対応タイヤ負荷補正関数を用いて補正された舵角差補正トルク値および舵角速度比補正トルク値を加算した値を上記Aブロックに求められた値にさらに加算して電動式パワステアリング装置の電動モータ6を駆動するこ

により、該電動モータ6による操舵補助力を補正して伝達率可変制御装置の電動モータ14を回転させたときに発生するステアリングホイール側への操舵反力の影響をなくすことができる。

【0028】尚上記の実施例では伝達率可変制御装置9の太陽歯車12を電動モータ14にて回転させる例を示したが遊星歯車キャリヤを回転させるようにしてよく、又遊星歯車装置の代りに差動歯車装置を用いることができるることは言うまでもない。

【0029】又動力操舵装置として電動式パワステアリング装置を用いた例を述べたが油圧式或は油圧式に電動モータを組み合わせたもの等任意のものを用いてもよいことは勿論である。

【0030】

【発明の効果】上記のように本発明によれば、ステアリングホイールからステアリングギヤボックスに至る操舵系統に伝達率可変制御装置を備えた車両において、タイヤ転舵角および車速から算出した横加速度と車体に作用する慣性力の横方向成分とから演算により求めた外乱による横加速度に基づく車両挙動の変化を予測しその変化を打ち消すのに必要な補正操舵角を演算にて求め、該補正操舵角に基づき伝達率可変制御装置の電動モータを回転させ外乱による横加速度に基づく車両挙動の変化を打ち消すようにしたことにより、直進走行時における横風等の外乱に対する修正操舵を不要とすると共に、上記補正操舵角に基づき伝達率可変制御装置の電動モータを回転させたときに発生する操舵反力を打ち消すのに必要な操舵補助力の補正量を演算にて求め、該操舵補助力の補正量に基づき動力操舵装置を作動させ上記補正操舵角に応じて発生する操舵反力を打ち消すようにしたことにより、ステアリングハンドル側の操舵反力の発生を防ぎ安全で快適な走行を行うことができるもので、構成の簡単なることと相俟って実用上多大の効果をもたらし得るもの

のである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施例を示す車両用ステアリング制御装置の全体図である。

【図2】外乱横g算出回路および補正操舵角算出回路の実施例を示すブロック図である。

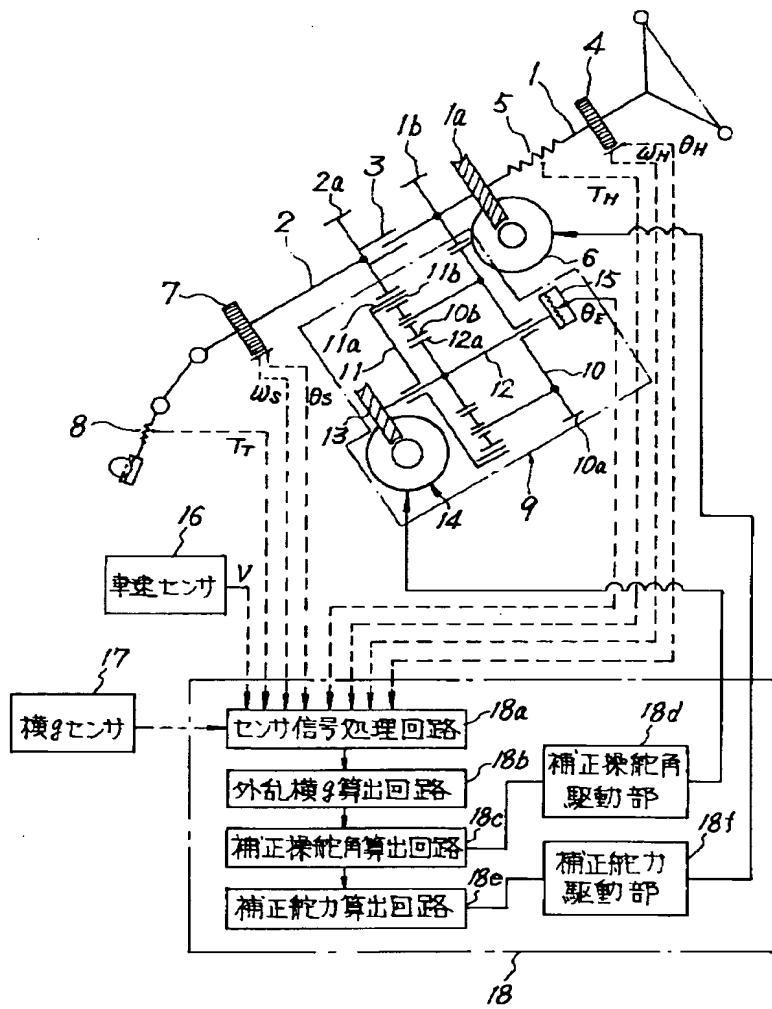
【図3】補正舵力算出回路の実施例を示すブロック図である。

【図4】図に示す補正舵力算出回路の各部における制御10 様様を示す各種特性図で、(A)はコラム回転角に対する補正操舵トルク特性図、(B)は角速度比に対する補正操舵トルク特性図、(C)は車速に対する車速補正関数特性図、(D)は実タイヤ側転舵角に対する標準負荷トルク特性図である。

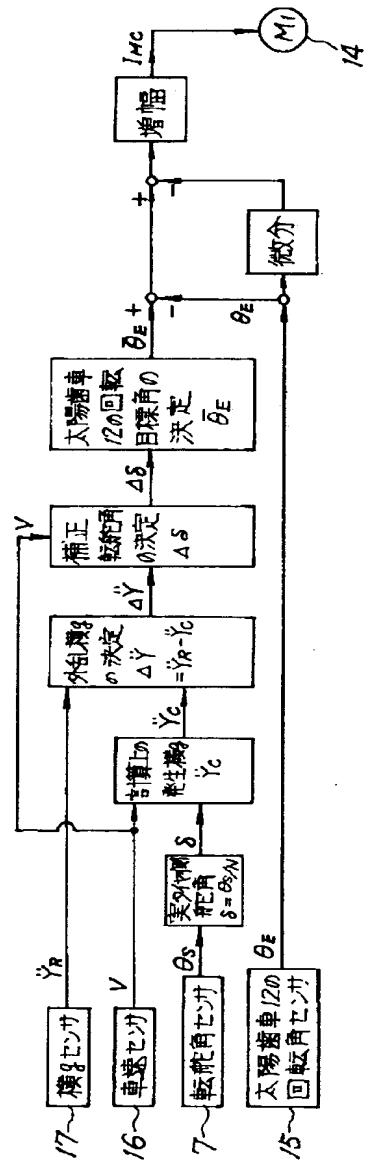
【符号の説明】

| | |
|----|------------|
| 1 | 入力シャフト |
| 2 | 出力シャフト |
| 3 | ストッパ用係合部 |
| 4 | 操舵角センサ |
| 5 | 操舵トルクセンサ |
| 6 | 電動モータ |
| 7 | 転舵角センサ |
| 8 | 転舵トルクセンサ |
| 9 | 伝達率可変制御装置 |
| 10 | 遊星歯車キャリヤ |
| 11 | 出力側リングギヤ |
| 12 | 太陽歯車 |
| 13 | 可逆回転ギヤ機構 |
| 14 | 電動モータ |
| 15 | 回転角センサ |
| 16 | 車速センサ |
| 17 | 横gセンサ |
| 18 | 外乱横gコントローラ |

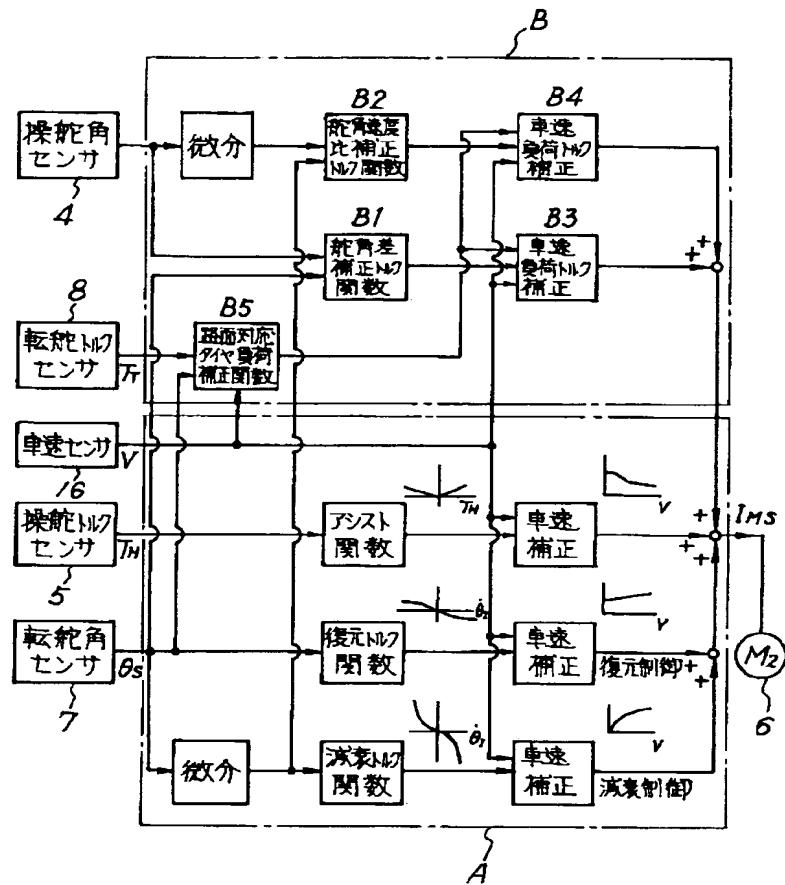
【図1】



【図2】



【図3】



【図4】

